

VOICE PACKET COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WITH COMMUNICATIONS QUALITY

EVALUATION FUNCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a technique for evaluating the communications quality of voice packets. For example, the present invention can be applied to internet telephony or the like.

Description of Related Art

10 Techniques for voice communications utilizing networks such as the internet or the like are known. In voice communications of this type, voice information is compressed and encoded; this information is further formed into packets, and is transmitted via a network.

15 In the case of such voice communications via a network, the voice quality deteriorates as a result of packet dropout (i. e., packet loss), delay in transmission, fluctuation in transmission delay (i. e., jitter) and the like. The frequency of occurrence of packet dropout and the magnitude of
20 the fluctuation in transmission delay vary at all times according to the network traffic. Accordingly, the voice quality varies according to such variations in frequency and magnitude.

 In the case of multi-media communications that handle
25 voice, images and the like, lossy compression is commonly used as the compression method. For example, a high compression rate of several tens of times to several hundred

times can be obtained by lossy compression. In the case of lossless compression, on the other hand, a compression rate of several of times can be obtained. However, in the case of data compressed using lossy compression, there is a high probability that some of the information will drop out when the data become to be extracted. Accordingly, a technique for the objective evaluation of the effects of such dropout on communications quality is needed.

Currently, however, no technique exists for the objective measurement of voice quality in real time.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a voice packet communications system which allows the objective measurement of voice quality in real time.

The voice packet communications system of the first invention comprises an adjustment circuit which evens out the periods of voice packets received from a network, detects the dropout of voice packets, inserts substitute packets into the voice packet sequence, and outputs quality information that contains information concerning dropout of the voice packets and information concerning insertion of the substitute packets; a decoding circuit which converts voice packets adjusted by the adjustment circuit into voice information; and a judgement circuit which judges the communications quality of voice packets using quality information.

The first invention makes it possible to measure voice quality objectively in real time by judging the communications quality of the voice packets using quality information.

The voice packet communications system of the second
5 invention comprises an adjustment circuit which evens out the periods of voice packets received from a network, and inserts substitute packets into the voice packet sequence; a decoding circuit which converts voice packets adjusted by the adjustment circuit into voice information; and a judgement
10 circuit which judges the communications quality of voice packets by comparing voice information with reference voice information received from the network in accordance with a quality assurance type protocol.

The second invention makes it possible to judge the
15 communications quality of voice packets objectively in real time by comparing voice information with reference voice information received from the network in accordance with the quality assurance type protocol.

The voice packet communications system of the third
20 invention comprises an adjustment circuit which evens out the periods of voice packets received from a network, detects the dropout of voice packets, inserts substitute packets into the voice packet sequence, and outputs quality information that contains information concerning dropout of the voice packets
25 and information concerning insertion of the substitute packets; a decoding circuit which converts voice packets adjusted by the adjustment circuit into voice information; and

a judgement circuit which judges the communications quality of voice packets by comparing reference voice information that has been modified according to the quality information with unmodified reference voice information.

5 The third invention makes it possible to judge the communications quality of voice packets objectively in real time by comparing reference voice information that has been modified according to quality information with unmodified reference voice information.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be described with reference to the following appended figures.

15 Figs. 1 and 2 are block diagrams which illustrate the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a first embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram which is used to illustrate the operation of the voice packet communications system of the first embodiment;

 Fig. 4 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a second embodiment of the present invention;

25 Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are block diagrams which illustrate the construction of essential parts of a voice packet

communications system constituting a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram which is used to illustrate the operation of the voice packet communications system of the third embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 10 and 11 are block diagrams which illustrate the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 12, 13 and 14 are schematic diagrams which are used to illustrate the operation of the voice packet communications system of the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of a voice packet communications system constituting a seventh embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 17 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of a voice packet

communications system constituting an eighth embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention are now explained with reference to the drawings. The size, shape and positional relationship of the respective structural components in the drawings are merely shown schematically such that the present invention may be comprehended, and the numerical conditions described below are only exemplifications thereof.

10 First Embodiment

Fig. 1 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of essential parts of the voice packet communications device 100 of the present embodiment in schematic form.

15 The voice packet communications device is constructed according to the VoIP (voice over internet protocol). This communications device 100 is used to perform voice communications in both directions via the internet. Accordingly, the voice packet communications device comprises
20 a packet transmitting device and a packet receiving device. The communications device 100 performs packet communications with other communications devices via an IP communications network 110 such as the internet or the like. For example, the communications device 100 is realized by means of a
25 personal computer.

In the present embodiment, monitoring of the communications quality is performed only by the packet

receiving device, and is not performed by the packet transmitting device. Accordingly, the construction of the packet transmitting device is not limited in the present embodiment. Ordinarily, in cases where bi-directional communications are performed via the internet, the route used in communications in one direction and the route used in communications in the other direction are the same. As a result, in these routes, the router used to transmit voice packets is also the same. Accordingly, it would appear that the results of communications quality evaluation would also be the same in most cases. The reason for this is that a deterioration in communications quality is thought to be caused mainly by the processing capacity of the router. In cases where the processing capacity of the router is low, packet dropout and delay tend to occur.

As is shown in Fig. 1, the communications device 100 comprises a voice packet adjustment circuit 101, a voice decoding circuit 102, and a communications quality judgement circuit 103.

The voice packet adjustment circuit receives voice packets PI from the network 110, and outputs these voice packets to the voice decoding circuit 102 at specified time intervals. In a communications network such as the internet or the like, the reception interval of the packets is not guaranteed. Accordingly, the communications device 100 receives voice packets PI at irregular intervals. Consequently, in order to realize high-quality voice

communications, the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 converts the voice packets PI received at irregular intervals into a voice packet sequence with a uniform time spacing. In the following description, this time spacing will be referred to as the decoding period T. Specifically, voice packets PO are output from the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 at every decoding period T. In addition, at every monitoring period TE, the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 outputs the number D of dropped-out voice packets PI, the number I of inserted substitute voice packets, and the number B of internally accumulated voice packets PI. The drop-out number D, the insertion number I and the cumulative number B will be described in detail later.

The voice decoding circuit 102 receives voice packets PO from the voice packet adjustment circuit 101. Voice information is stored in a compressed and encoded state in each voice packet PO. The voice decoding circuit 102 extracts and decodes the voice information of the voice packets PO. As a result, voice information S is produced. The quality of the voice information S is improved by fixing the reception period of the voice packets PO. For example, the voice decoding circuit operates according to a standard such as G.729 or G.723.1 of ITU-T (International Telecommunications Union-Telecommunications Service Sector) Standards. In the case of G.729, the decoding period T is 0.01 seconds; in the case of G.723.1, the decoding period T is 0.03 seconds.

of this communications quality. Using this communications quality index E, the voice quality can be distinguished objectively and in real time.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram which illustrates an example of the internal construction of the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 in schematic terms.

As is shown in Fig. 2, the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 comprises a drop-out detector 201, a packet writer 202, an FIFO (first-in first-out) memory 203, a packet reader 204, a read-out processor 205, a reception state detector 206, a subtractor 207, a period generator 208 and a substitute data generator 209.

The drop-out detector 201 receives voice packets PI from the network 110. Then, this detector 201 detects whether or not there is any drop-out in the voice packets PI thus received. Serial numbers, time stamps or the like contained in the voice packets PI are used for this detection. These serial numbers or time stamps are stored in the voice packets PI by the packet transmitting device. For example, in a case where a voice packet P1 in which the number 1 is stored, a voice packet P2 in which the number 2 is stored, and a voice packet P3 in which the number 3 is stored, are received in this order, and a voice packet P5 in which the number 5 is stored is subsequently received, it is judged that a voice packet in which the number 4 is stored has dropped out in the network 110. The result of the detection of this drop-out is output as a detection signal E1. Specifically, each time that

Furthermore, when the read-out processor 205 receives a voice packet, the read-out processor 205 sends this voice packet to the voice decoding circuit 102 "as is". On the other hand, when the read-out processor 205 receives invalid data, the
5 read-out processor 205 outputs insertion signals E4 and E5, and also receives a substitute voice packet PP. The substitute voice packet PP is a voice packet which stores specified voice data corresponding to micro-noise or the like. This packed PP is sent to the voice decoding circuit 102
10 instead of invalid data. Accordingly, a voice packet PI or substitute voice packet PP is output from the read-out processor 205 as a packet PO for each decoding period T. As a result of the insertion of a substitute voice packet PP, voice information S in which factors that cause an unpleasant
15 sensation to human beings such as voice interruptions or the like are ameliorated, i. e., voice information S with a high communications quality, can be produced by the voice decoding circuit 102.

The reception state detector 206 outputs a drop-out
20 number D, insertion number I and cumulative number B for each monitoring period TE. The monitoring period TE is the period with which the communications quality is monitored. This monitoring period TE is set as an integral multiple of the decoding period T. The drop-out number D is the number of
25 dropped-out voice packets detected by the drop-out detector 201. The reception state detector 206 judges the drop-out number D by counting the number of times that a signal E1 is

received from the drop-out detector 201. The insertion number I is the number of substitute voice packets PP inserted into the voice packet sequence by the read-out processor 205. The reception state detector 206 judges the insertion number I by counting the number of times that a signal E4 is received from the read-out processor 205. The cumulative number B is the number of voice packets that have stored in the FIFO memory 203, i. e., the queue length. The reception state detector 206 receives the cumulative number B from the subtractor 207.

10 After these values D, I and B have been output, the counters that count the values D and I are reset.

The subtractor 207 inputs the signals E2 and E3. Furthermore, the subtractor 207 calculates the cumulative number B using these signals E2 and E3, and outputs this

15 cumulative number B to the reception state detector 206. The intervals at which the voice packets are received are long in some cases and short in other cases. For example, if the delay of a certain voice packet is small and the delay of the next voice packet is large, the reception interval is

20 lengthened. Conversely, if the delay of a certain voice packet is large and the delay of the next voice packet is small, the reception interval is shortened. In both cases, the read-out processor 205 attempts to read out the voice packets with a fixed period T. Accordingly, if a state in

25 which the time interval of voice packet reception is small continues, the number of voice packets stored in the FIFO memory 203 (i. e., the queue length) is increased; on the

other hand, if a state in which the time interval of voice packet reception is large continues, the number of voice packets stored in the FIFO memory 203 decreases. For example, the calculation of the cumulative number B can be accomplished
5 using two counters and one subtraction device. One of the counters counts the number of signals E2 input into the subtractor 207. The other counter counts the number of signals E3 input into the subtractor 207. Furthermore, the subtraction device subtracts the count value of the second
10 counter from the count value of the first counter for each monitoring period TE. The result of this subtraction is the cumulative number B.

The period generator 208 generates a signal that determines the decoding period T and a signal that determines
15 the monitoring period TE, and outputs these signals.

The substitute data generator 209 outputs one of the abovementioned substitute voice packets PP each time that a signal E5 is input from the read-out processor 205.

Next, the communications quality judgement circuit 103
20 will be described in detail.

As was described above, the communications quality judgement circuit 103 calculates the communications quality index E for each monitoring period TE using the drop-out number D, the insertion number I and the cumulative number B
25 input from the voice packet adjustment circuit 101.

The drop-out of voice packets PI naturally causes a deterioration in the quality of the voice information S.

Furthermore, although the quality of the voice information S is improved by the insertion of substitute voice packets PP as described above, the communications quality in cases where packets PP are inserted is worse than the quality obtained in cases where there is no need for such insertion. Furthermore, the cumulative number B indicates the degree to which the reproduction of voice information transmitted from the packet transmitting device is delayed. Accordingly, the communications quality becomes poorer as the drop-out number D, the insertion number I and the cumulative number B increase.

In the present embodiment, the communications quality index E is obtained by calculation using Equation (1) shown below. However, in cases where $E < 0$, E is set equal to zero. In Equation (1), N is the ratio of the monitoring period TE to the decoding period T, i. e., TE/T . As was described above, the monitoring period TE is set as an integral multiple of the decoding period T. Accordingly, N is a positive integer.

Furthermore, the values of α , β and γ can be arbitrarily determined. For example, in cases where the effects of drop-out of voice packets and insertion of substitute voice packets PP on the voice quality is large, and the effect of the queue length on the voice quality is small, α and β are set at large values, and γ is set at a small value. For instance, these values can be set as $\alpha = 10$, $\beta = 10$ and $\gamma = 2$.

$$[E] = 5 - I \times (\alpha/N) - D \times (\beta/N) - B \times T \times \gamma \quad \dots (1)$$

In cases where the communications quality is in an ideal state, i. e., in cases where D, I and B are zero, the value of

the index E is 5. On the other hand, in cases where the communications quality is at the poorest level, the value of the index E is zero.

Next, the overall operation of the communications device 100 of the present embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 3.

Below, Fig. 3 (A) shows (in schematic form) a sequence of voice packets P1 through P10 transmitted by the packet transmitting device within the monitoring period TE. Fig. 3 (B) shows (in schematic form) the sequence of voice packets received by the packet receiving device within the monitoring period TE. Specifically, in the example shown in (A) and (B) of Figs. 3, the voice packets P4, P5 and P9 have dropped out in the network. Below, the overall operation of the communications device 100 will be described using a case in which the voice packets P4, P5 and P9 have dropped out, and in which no voice packet delay has been generated, as an example.

The packet transmitting device successively transmits the voice packets P1 through P10 to the packet receiving device. The voice packets P1 through P10 received by the packet receiving device are sent to the drop-out detector 201 installed in the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 inside the communications device 100.

When the drop-out detector 201 receives the voice packet P1, the drop-out detector 201 reads out the serial number, time stamp or the like that is stored in this voice packet P1, and stores this serial number or time stamp internally.

Furthermore, the drop-out detector 201 sends the voice packet P1 to the packet writer 202. In this case, the drop-out detector 201 does not output a signal E1. The packet writer 202 writes the voice packet P1 into the FIFO memory 203, and also outputs a signal E2. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E2 by "1". The packet reader 204 reads out the voice packet P1 at a timing given by the signal T. Generally, the speed with which the voice decoding circuit 102 decodes the voice packets is set so that this speed coincides with the speed at which the packet transmitting device produces and outputs the voice packets. Accordingly, the period with which the packet reader 204 reads out the voice packets is also set so that this period corresponds to the decoding speed of the voice decoding circuit 102. Accordingly, the decoding period [T], i. e., the read-out period of the packet reader 204, is set so that $T = T_E/10$. The packet reader 204 sends the voice packet P1 that has been read out to the read-out processor 205, and also outputs a signal E3. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E3 by "1". the read-out processor 205 outputs the voice packet P1 to the voice decoding circuit 102 as a packet P0 without outputting signals E4 or E5.

After time T has elapsed following the reception of the voice packet P1, the drop-out detector 201 receives the voice packet P2. The drop-out detector 201 reads the serial number or the like that is stored in this voice packet P2, and judges whether or not drop-out has occurred. In this case, since no

drop-out has occurred, a signal E1 is not output.

Subsequently, the voice packet P2 is sent to the packet writer 202. The packet writer 202 writes this voice packet P2 into the FIFO memory 203, and also outputs a signal E2. The

5 subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E2 by "1". The packet reader 204 reads out the voice packet P2, sends the read-out voice packet P2 to the read-out processor 205, and outputs a signal E3. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E3 by "1". The read-out
10 processor 205 then outputs the voice packet P2 to the voice decoding circuit 102 as a packet P0 without outputting signals E4 or E5.

When the voice packet P3 is received, the drop-out detector 201, packet writer 202, FIFO memory 203, packet
15 reader 204, read-out processor 205 and subtractor 207 perform the same operations as when the voice packet P2 was received.

After time T has elapsed following the reception of the voice packet P3, the drop-out detector 201 does not receive the next voice packet. The reason for this is that the voice
20 packet P4 has dropped out in the network. Accordingly, the packet writer 202 does not write a voice packet or output a signal E2. However, as was described above, the packet reader 204 attempts to read out a voice packet from the FIFO memory 203 when a signal T is input. In this case, no voice packet
25 is stored in the FIFO memory 203; accordingly, the packet reader 204 sends invalid data to the read-out processor 205. The read-out processor 205 outputs signals E4 and E5, receives

a substitute voice packet PP, and then outputs this substitute voice packet PP as a voice packet PO. The reception state detector 206 increases the count value of the signals E4 by "1".

5 The voice packet P5 has also dropped out in the network. Accordingly, when the next signal T is input, the packet reader 204 attempts to read out a voice packet from the FIFO memory 203. In this case, no voice packet is stored in the FIFO memory 203; accordingly, the packet reader 204 again
10 sends invalid data to the read-out processor 205. The read-out processor 205 outputs signals E4 and E5, receives a substitute voice packet PP, and outputs this substitute voice packet PP as a voice packet PO. The reception state detector 206 increases the count value of the signals E4 by "1".

15 Subsequently, the drop-out detector 201 receives the voice packet P6. The drop-out detector 201 reads out the serial number of the like that is stored in this voice packet P5. Then, the drop-out detector 201 recognizes that the two voice packets P4 and P5 have dropped out, and outputs two
20 signals E1. The reception state detector 206 increases the drop-out count value D by "2". Afterward, the voice packet P6 is sent to the packet writer 202. The packet writer 202 writes this voice packet P6 into the FIFO memory 203, and outputs a signal E2. The subtractor 207 increases the count
25 value of the signals E2 by "1". The packet reader 204 reads out the voice packet P6 from the FIFO memory 203, sends the read-out voice packet P6 to the read-out processor 205, and

outputs a signal E3. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E3 by "1". The read-out processor 205 then outputs the voice packet P6 to the voice decoding circuit 102 as a packet P0 without outputting signals E4 or E5.

5 When the voice packets P7 and P8 are received, the drop-out detector 201, packet writer 202, FIFO memory 203, packet reader 204, read-out processor 205 and subtractor 207 perform the same operations as when the voice packets P1 through P3 were received.

10 When then next signal T is input, the packet reader 204 attempts to read out a voice packet from the FIFO memory 203. However, since the voice packet P9 has dropped out in the network, no voice packet is stored in the FIFO memory 203. Accordingly, the packet reader 204 sends invalid data to the
15 read-out processor 205. The read-out processor 205 outputs signals E4 and E5, receives a substitute voice packet PP, and outputs this substitute voice packet PP as a voice packet P0. The reception state detector 206 increases the count value of signals E4 by "1".

20 Next, the drop-out detector 201 receives the voice packet P10. The drop-out detector 201 reads out the serial number or the like that is stored in this voice packet P10. Then, the drop-out detector 201 recognizes that the voice packet P9 has dropped out, and outputs one signal E1. The reception state
25 detector 206 increases the drop-out count value D by "1". Subsequently, the voice packet P10 is sent to the packet writer 202. The packet writer 202 writes this voice packet

P10 into the FIFO memory 203, and outputs a signal E2. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E2 by "1". The packet reader 204 reads out the voice packet P10 from the FIFO memory 203, sends the read-out voice packet P10 to the read-out processor 205, and outputs a signal E3. The subtractor 207 increases the count value of the signals E3 by "1". The read-out processor 205 outputs the voice packet P10 to the voice decoding circuit 102 as a packet PO without outputting a signal E4 or E5.

When the monitoring period TE elapses, the subtractor 207 sends the difference between the count value of the signals E2 and the count value of the signals E3, i. e., the cumulative number B, to the reception state detector 206. The reception state detector 206 sends the drop-out number D, the insertion number I and the cumulative number B to the communications quality judgement circuit 103. As will be seen from the abovementioned description, the drop-out number D and insertion number I are both "3". Furthermore, since there is no voice packet delay in this example of operation, the cumulative number B is "0".

The communications quality judgement circuit 103 substitutes these values D, I and B into the abovementioned Equation (1), and calculates the communications quality index E. Furthermore, in this example of operation, N is 10. Accordingly, assuming that $\alpha = 10$, $\beta = 10$, $\gamma = 2$ and $T = 0.01$, then the calculation result of Equation (1) is "-1". As was described above, in cases where the calculation result is a

negative value, the communications quality index E is replaced by "0". As a result, it is seen that in cases where 30 percent of the voice data is lost, the communications quality is in an extremely poor state even if there is no delay.

5 For example, in a case where 10 percent of the voice data is lost and there is no delay, the communications quality index E is 3.

10 In this description of the operation, it was assumed that there was no delay. In cases where there is no delay, a state in which no voice packet is stored in the FIFO memory 203 when the packet reader 204 attempts to read out a voice packet is caused only by the drop-out of voice packets. Accordingly, the drop-out number D and the insertion number I are the same. On the other hand, in cases where a delay is generated in the
15 network, the drop-out number D and insertion number I no longer coincide. As was described above, a fluctuation in the delay, i. e., jitter, causes a variation in the queue length of the FIFO memory 203. In cases where the queue length is zero, a state in which the packet reader 204 cannot read out a
20 voice packet is generated not only by voice packet drop-out, but also by delay. On the other hand, in cases where the queue length is "2" or greater, there may be cases in which a state in which the packet reader 204 cannot read out a voice packet is not generated even if voice packet drop-out should
25 occur.

As was described above, the communications device 100 of the present embodiment can output, automatically and in real

time, a communications quality index E that objectively expressed in the communications quality. The communications device 100 of the present embodiment is useful in the development and operation of voice communications systems such as internet telephony and the like.

When a voice communications system is to be developed, the developer must repeatedly evaluate the communications quality and modify the system. Accordingly, a technique which outputs a communications quality index E automatically and in real time greatly reduces the development time and development cost.

In cases where a voice communications system is operated, an improvement in communications quality may be expected as a result of the use of the technique of the present invention. Specifically, a constant communications quality can be guaranteed by monitoring the communications quality in real time, and automatically switching the network path in cases where the communications quality is poor.

Second Embodiment

A second embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the communications device 400 of the present embodiment in schematic terms. In Fig. 4, symbols that are the same as in Fig. 1 indicate constituent elements that are the same as in Fig. 1.

The communications device 400 of the present embodiment has a communications quality judgement table 401 instead of a communications quality judgement circuit 103 in Fig. 1. For example, the communications quality judgement table 401 is realized by means of a non-volatile memory.

A communications quality index E is stored in the communications quality judgement table 401 for each combination of the parameters D, I and B. When the drop-out number D, the insertion number I and the cumulative number B are input from the voice packet adjustment circuit 101, the communications quality judgement table 401 outputs the stored value corresponding to the combination of these values D, I and B as a communications quality index E. The communications quality index E can be expressed by the following Equation

(2):

$$E = \text{TABLE } [I] [B] [D] \quad \dots (2)$$

In the abovementioned first embodiment, the communications quality index E was determined by calculation using Equation (1). However, in cases where it is desired to control the communications quality with a high degree of precision, it is not easy to obtain the index E by calculation. The reason for this is that a calculation formula that shows a high degree of coincidence with the human auditory sense is required. Especially in cases where a linear function such as Equation (1) is used, it would appear difficult to achieve a highly precise matching between a quality judgement based on

the human auditory sense and the calculated results, i. e., the index E.

In the present embodiment, the communications quality index E is determined using the abovementioned communications quality judgement table 401 instead of a calculation formula. Accordingly, even in cases where the index E is a nonlinear function with respect to the parameters D, I and B, an index E that shows a high degree of coincidence with the human auditory sense can be produced by means of a device with a simple structure.

Third Embodiment

Below, a third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 5 through 8.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications system of the present embodiment. As is shown in Fig. 5, this system comprises a packet transmitting device 510, a network 520 and a packet receiving device 530.

The packet transmitting device 510 has a voice encoding circuit 511. The voice encoding circuit 511 inputs voice information SI from a preceding circuit, and outputs two types of voice packets PI and PR. Here, the voice packets PI are the same as the voice packets PI in the first and second embodiments. On the other hand, the voice packets PR are voice packets used for reference. Specifically, the voice packets PR are used to evaluate the communications quality of

the voice packets PI. The voice encoding circuit 511 outputs these voice packets PI and PR to the network 520.

The network 520 forms a communications connection between the packet transmitting device 510 and the packet receiving device 530. Here, a protocol of the type in which quality is not guaranteed is used for the communication of the voice packets PI. On the other hand, a protocol of the type in which quality is guaranteed, i. e., TCP/IP, is used for the communication of the voice packets PR. In other words, the voice packets PR are transmitted in a communications environment in which there is very little possibility of the occurrence of delay or jitter.

The packet receiving device 530 receives the voice packets PI and PR from the network 520. Furthermore, the packet receiving device 530 performs encoding and quality evaluation of the voice packets PI. The packet receiving device 530 comprises a voice packet adjustment circuit 531, a voice packet accumulating circuit 532, a voice decoding circuit 533, a reference voice decoding circuit 534, and a communications quality judgement circuit 535.

The voice packet adjustment circuit 531 receives voice packets PI from the network 520, and outputs a voice packet PO in each decoding period T. Fig. 6 shows one example of the internal structure of the voice packet adjustment circuit 531. In Fig. 6, constituent elements that are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 2 are respectively the same as the corresponding constituent elements in Fig. 2. The voice

packet adjustment circuit 531 does not have any parts that are related to the communications quality function. Accordingly, the voice packet adjustment circuit 531 does not have a drop-out detector 201, reception state detector 206 or subtractor 207. Consequently, the packet writer 202 does not output any signal E2, the packet reader 204 does not output any signal E3, the read-out processor 205 does not output any signal E4, and the period generator 208 does not output any signal indicating the monitoring period TE.

The voice packet accumulating circuit 532 receives voice packets PR from the network 520, and outputs voice packets PT. Fig. 7 shows one example of the internal structure of the voice packet accumulating circuit 532. In Fig. 7, constituent elements that are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 6 are respectively the same as the corresponding constituent elements in Fig. 6. The voice packets PT are not used in voice decoding; accordingly, the voice packet accumulating circuit 532 does not have a read-out processor 205 or substitute data generator 209.

The voice decoding circuit 533 receives voice packets PO from the voice packet adjustment circuit 531, and extracts and decodes the voice information stored in the voice packets PO. As a result, voice information S is produced. A circuit which is the same as the voice decoding circuit 102 in the first embodiment may be used as the voice decoding circuit 533.

The reference voice decoding circuit 534 receives voice packets PT from the voice packet accumulating circuit 532, and

extracts and decodes the voice information stored in the voice packets PT. As a result, voice information SR is produced. A circuit which is the same as the voice decoding circuit 533 is used as the decoding circuit 534.

5 The communications quality judgement circuit 535 evaluates the quality of the voice information S. The voice information SR is referred to in this evaluation. The results of this evaluation are output as a communications quality index E in each standard period TS. For example, the ITU-T
10 Standard P.861 can be used as the evaluation method. By using this standard, it is possible to perform a communications quality evaluation which shows precise agreement with human subjectivity.

Next, the operation of the system 500 of the present
15 embodiment will be described.

Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram which is used to illustrate the procedure that produces the voice packets PI and PR. As is shown in Fig. 8, the voice encoding circuit 511 successively produces voice packets PI in each period T.
20 Furthermore, in each period TS, voice packets PR are produced by copying a specified number of voice packets PI. In the example shown in Fig. 8, the period TS is " $6 \times T$ ", and the specified number is "3".

As was described above, the voice packets PI are
25 successively sent to the voice packet adjustment circuit 531 in accordance with a protocol of the type in which quality is not guaranteed. Furthermore, the voice packets PR are sent to

5 The voice decoding circuit 533 extracts and decodes the voice information of the voice packets PO. As a result, voice information S is produced. The voice information S is output to the outside of the packet receiving device 530, and is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 535.

10 The reference voice decoding circuit 534 extracts and decodes the voice information of the voice packets PT. As a result, voice information SR is produced. The voice information SR is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 535, but is not output to the outside of the packet receiving device 530.

15 The communications quality judgement circuit 535 evaluates the quality of the voice information S using the voice information SR. The results of this evaluation are output as a communications quality index E in each standard period TS.

20 The communications system 500 of the present embodiment can output, automatically and in real time, a communications quality index E that objectively expresses the communications quality. Like the communications devices 100 of the first and second embodiments, the communications system 500 of the present embodiment is useful in the development and operation of voice communications systems such as internet telephony or the like.

25 In the communications system 500 of the present embodiment, it is also useful (for example) to use the voice packets PR only during maintenance or the like. Ordinarily,

communications using a protocol of the type in which quality is guaranteed are more expensive than communications using a protocol of the type in which quality is not guaranteed. In cases where the voice packets PR are used only during

5 maintenance, the communications cost is reduced.

In the communications system 500 of the present embodiment, there is no need to add serial numbers of the like to the voice packets PI; furthermore, there is no need to calculate the drop-out number D, insertion number I or

10 cumulative number B. Accordingly, the packet transmitting device 510 and packet receiving device 530 can be made more compact.

Fourth Embodiment

Below, a fourth embodiment of the present invention will

15 be described with reference to Fig. 9.

The present embodiment is an example of a system which has a function that evaluates the effect on communications quality of information drop-out that occurs when the compressed data become to be extracted.

Fig. 9 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications system 900 of the present embodiment. In Fig. 9, constituent elements that are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 5 are respectively the same as the corresponding constituent

20 elements in Fig. 5.

The voice encoding circuit 911 compresses and encodes input voice information SI, and produces voice packets PI

using the compressed and encoded voice information. The voice encoding circuit 911 differs from the voice encoding circuit 511 in Fig. 5 in that this voice encoding circuit 911 does not output reference voice packets PR. The voice encoding circuit 5 911 transmits one voice packet PI in each decoding period T. The voice packets PI are transmitted in accordance with a protocol of the type in which quality is not guaranteed.

The reference voice transmitting circuit 912 converts input voice information SI into voice packets ST without 10 compressing and encoding the voice information. Since the voice packets ST are not compressed, these voice packets ST are output at a shorter period than the voice packets PI. Specifically, in a case where the compression rate of the voice data stored in the voice packets PI is n, the 15 transmission period of the voice packets ST is T/n . The voice packets ST are transmitted in accordance with a protocol of the type in which quality is guaranteed.

The voice packet accumulating circuit 921 receives the voice packets ST. Furthermore, each time that a number of 20 voice packets ST corresponding to the monitoring period TE has accumulated, the voice packet accumulating circuit 921 outputs the accumulated voice packets ST as voice information SR1.

Next, the overall operation of the system 900 of the present embodiment will be described.

25 As was described above, the voice encoding circuit 911 compresses and encodes the voice information SI, and converts this voice information SI into voice packets PI. On the other

hand, the reference voice transmitting circuit 912 converts the voice information SI into voice packets ST without compressing or encoding this information. The packet transmitting device 910 outputs these packets SI and ST to the
5 network 520.

The voice packets PI are received by the voice packet adjustment circuit 531. The voice packet adjustment circuit 531 adjusts the period of the voice packets PI, and inserts substitute data if necessary. As a result, voice packets PO
10 are produced. The voice packets PO are input into the voice decoding circuit 533. The voice decoding circuit 533 extracts and decodes the voice information of the voice packets PO. As a result, voice information S is produced. The voice information S is output to the outside of the packet receiving
15 device 530, and is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 535.

The voice packets ST are received by the voice packet accumulating circuit 921. As was described above, the voice packet accumulating circuit 921 outputs reference voice
20 information SR1 in each monitoring period TE. Since the voice packets ST are not compressed and encoded, there is no need for extracting and decoding of these voice packets. The voice information SR1 is input "as is" into the communications quality judgement circuit 535.

25 The communications quality judgement circuit 535 evaluates the quality of the voice information S using the voice information SR1. The results of this evaluation are

output as a communications quality index E in each monitoring period TE.

The system 900 of the present embodiment can evaluate the communications quality of the voice packets PI using voice information that is not subjected to compression and extracting. Accordingly, an evaluation of communications quality which takes into account the effect on communications quality of the information drop-out that occurs when compressed data become to be extracted can be performed.

The system 900 of the present embodiment can be utilized in the development, maintenance and the like of voice communications systems.

Fifth Embodiment

Below, a fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 10 through 14.

The present embodiment is another example of a system which has a function that evaluates the effect on communications quality of information drop-out that occurs when compressed data become to be extracted.

Fig. 10 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications device 1000 of the present embodiment. In Fig. 10, constituent elements that are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 5 respectively indicate constituent elements that are the same as in Fig. 5.

The voice packet communications device 1000 is installed inside a packet receiving device. In the present embodiment,

there are no restrictions on the construction of the packet transmitting device.

The voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 adjusts the voice packets PI; i. e., this voice packet adjustment circuit 5 1011 detects drop-out, makes the period uniform, and inserts substitute packets, like the voice packet adjustment circuit 101 of the first embodiment. Furthermore, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 outputs voice packets PO obtained by these adjustments. In addition, the voice packet adjustment 10 circuit 1011 outputs drop-out pattern information IT and substitution pattern information DT. The details of this drop-out pattern information IT and substitution pattern information DT will be described later.

The reference voice generating circuit 1012 produces 15 voice information SR1. The content of the voice information SR1 is arbitrary. The voice information SR1 is output to the reference voice encoding circuit 1013 and communications quality judgement circuit 535.

The reference voice encoding circuit 1013 compresses and 20 encodes the voice information SR1, and further produces voice packet PB using this compressed and encoded voice information.

The network simulating circuit 1014 inputs the voice packets PB, the drop-out pattern information IT and the substitution pattern information DT. Furthermore, the network 25 simulating circuit 1014 modifies the voice packets PB using the information IT and DT. Specifically, the voice packets PB

are modified to voice packets PA that have the same drop-out pattern and same substitution pattern as the voice packets PI.

The reference voice decoding circuit 1015 produces voice information ST1 by extracting and decoding the voice packets PA. A circuit with the same structure as the voice decoding circuit 533 may be used as the reference voice decoding circuit 1015.

Fig. 11 shows one example of the internal structure of the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011. In Fig. 11, constituent elements labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 2 respectively indicate constituent elements that are the same as in Fig. 2. As in Fig. 2, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 comprises a drop-out detector 201, packet writer 202, FIFO memory 203, packet reader 204, read-out processor 205, period generator 208 and substitute data generator 209. However, the packet writer 202 does not output any signal E2, the packet reader 204 does not output any signal E3, and the period generator 208 does not output any signal indicating the monitoring period TE. The reception state detector 1101 inputs a signal E1 from the drop-out detector 201, and inputs a signal E4 from the read-out processor 205, in each decoding period T. Furthermore, the reception state detector 1101 produces and outputs drop-out pattern information DT and substitute pattern information IT using these signals E1 and E4.

Fig. 12 is a schematic diagram which shows an example of the construction of the drop-out pattern information DT. Fig.

12 shows an example in which the drop-out pattern information DT is constructed from 10 bits of data. Below, the period of drop-out pattern information production, i. e., a period that is 10 times the decoding period T, will be referred to as the monitoring period TE. In Fig. 12, "1" indicates that a voice packet has dropped out, and "0" indicates that a voice packet has not dropped out. The information DT in Fig. 12 indicates that the fourth, fifth and ninth voice packets PI have dropped out.

Fig. 13 is a schematic diagram which shows an example of the construction of the substitution pattern information IT. The number of bits of data in the substitution pattern information IT is the same as the number of bits of data in the drop-out pattern information DT. In Fig. 13, "0" indicates a received voice packet PI, and "1" indicates a substitute packet PP. The information IT in Fig. 13 indicates that the second, fifth and sixth voice packets are substitute packets PP.

Next, the overall operation of the communications device 1000 of the present embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 14.

The voice packets PI are received by the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011. The voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 adjusts the period of the voice packets PI, and inserts substitute data if necessary. As a result, voice packets PO are produced. The voice packets PO are input into the voice decoding circuit 533. In addition, the voice packet

adjustment circuit 1011 produces the drop-out pattern
information DT and substitution pattern information IT shown
in Figs. 12 and 13, and outputs this information in each
monitoring period TE. The difference in the detection timing
5 of the drop-out pattern information DT and substitution
pattern information IT is adjusted by the reception state
detector 1101 inside the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011.

The voice decoding circuit 533 produces voice information
S by extracting and decompressing the voice information of the
10 voice packets PO. This voice information S is output to the
outside of the packet receiving device. In the present
embodiment, the voice information S is not used in the
evaluation of the communications quality.

Reference voice information SR1 is output from the
15 reference voice generating circuit 1012. This voice SR1 is
converted into voice packets PB by the reference voice
encoding circuit 1013.

The network simulating circuit 1014 first inputs 10 voice
packets PB in each monitoring period TE. Fig. 14 (A) shows
20 these 10 voice packets in schematic form. In Fig. 14 (A) the
10 voice packets PB are indicated by the symbols P1 through
P10. These voice packets P1 through P10 are compared with the
drop-out pattern information DT by the network simulating
circuit 1014. Fig. 14 (B) shows one example of the drop-out
25 pattern information DT in schematic form. The network
simulating circuit 1014 removes voice packets corresponding to
the data "1" of the information DT from the voice packets P1

through P10. In the example shown in Fig. 14, the voice packets P4, P5 and P9 are removed. As a result, a voice packet sequence such as that shown in Fig. 14 (C) is obtained.

Next, the network simulating circuit 1014 compares this voice packet sequence with the substitution pattern information IT. Fig. 14 (D) shows one example of the substitution pattern information IT in schematic form. The network simulating circuit 1014 inserts substitute packets PP into the voice packet sequence in accordance with the substitution pattern information IT. In the example shown in Fig. 14 (D), the second voice packet is a substitute packet PP. Accordingly, the network simulating circuit 1014 inserts a substitute packet PP as the second packet in the voice packet sequence (see Fig. 14 (C)). As a result, a voice packet sequence such as that shown in Fig. 14 (E) is obtained. Furthermore, in the example shown in Fig. 14 (D) the fifth and sixth voice packets are substitute packets PP. Accordingly, the network simulating circuit 1014 inserts substitute packets PP as the fifth and sixth packets in the voice packet sequence. As a result, a voice packet sequence such as that shown in Fig. 14 (F) is obtained.

The voice packets PA thus obtained are converted into voice information ST1 by the reference voice decoding circuit 1015.

The communications quality judgement circuit 535 evaluates the voice quality by comparing the voice information SR1 and ST1. The results of this evaluated are output from

the communications quality judgement circuit 535 as an index E which indicates the quality of the voice information S.

As was described above, the device 1000 of the present embodiment makes it possible to evaluate the communications quality while taking into account the effect on communications quality of information drop-out that occurs when compressed data become to be extracted, without any need to transmit uncompressed data via the network 520.

In the device 1000 of the present embodiment, drop-out pattern information DT and substitution pattern information IT are produced in each monitoring period TE. However, it would also be possible to construct the device 1000 so that data indicating a packet drop-out and data indicating the insertion of a substitute packet are respectively sent to the network simulating circuit 1014 from the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 one bit at a time.

Sixth Embodiment

A sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 15.

Fig. 15 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications device 1500 of the present embodiment. In Fig. 15, constituent elements that are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 10 respectively indicate constituent elements that are the same as in Fig. 10.

The voice packet communications device 1500 has a normal voice decoding circuit 1501. The normal voice decoding circuit 1501 produces voice information SL by decoding voice

packets PB. This voice information SL is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 535. A circuit which has the same construction as the voice decoding circuit 533 or 1015 may be used as the normal voice decoding circuit 1501.

5 The overall operation of the communications device 1500 of the present embodiment will be described below.

As in the fifth embodiment, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 adjusts the period of the voice packets PI, and inserts substitute data if necessary. As a result, voice
10 packets PO are produced. In addition, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 produces the drop-out pattern information DT and substitution pattern information IT shown in Figs. 12 and 13, and outputs this information in each monitoring period TE.

15 The voice decoding circuit 533 produces voice information S by extracting and decoding the voice information of the voice packets PO. This voice information S is output to the outside of the packet receiving device.

Reference voice information SR1 is output from the
20 reference voice generating circuit 1012. This voice ER1 is converted into voice packets PB by the reference voice encoding circuit 1013. The voice packets PB are sent to the network simulating circuit 1014 and normal voice decoding circuit 1501.

25 As in the fifth embodiment, the network simulating circuit 1014 modifies the voice packets PB into voice packets PA that have the same drop-out pattern and same substitution

pattern as the voice packets PI. The voice packets PA are converted into voice information ST1 by the reference voice decoding circuit 1015.

5 The normal voice decoding circuit 1501 produces voice information SL by decoding the voice packets PB.

10 The communications quality judgement circuit 535 evaluates the telecommunication quality by comparing the voice information SR1 and SL. The results of this evaluation are output from the communications quality judgement circuit 535 as an index E which indicates the quality of the voice information S.

15 The communications system 1500 of the present embodiment can output, automatically and in real time, a communications quality index E that objectively expresses the communications quality. The communications system 1500 of the present embodiment is useful in the development, operation, maintenance and the like of voice communications systems.

20 The device 1500 of the present embodiment can operate without transmitting uncompressed data via the network 520. Accordingly, the communications quality index E can be obtained at a low cost.

Seventh Embodiment

A seventh embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 16.

25 The present embodiment differs from the abovementioned embodiments in that the packet transmitting device evaluates the communications quality of the voice packets.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications system 1600 of the present embodiment. As is shown in Fig. 16, this system 1600 comprises a packet transmitting device 1610, a network 1620 and a packet receiving device 1630.

The packet transmitting device 1610 comprises a voice encoding circuit 1611, a network simulating circuit 1612, a local voice decoding circuit 1613 and a communications quality judgement circuit 1614.

The voice encoding circuit 1611 compresses and encodes input voice information SI, and produces voice packets PI using this compressed and encoded voice information. The voice encoding circuit 1611 transmits one voice packet PI in each decoding period T.

The network simulating circuit 1612 inputs the voice packets PI, drop-out pattern information IT (see Fig. 12) and substitution pattern information DT (see Fig. 13). The drop-out pattern information IT and substitution pattern information DT are transmitted to the packet transmitting device 1610 from the packet receiving device 1630 using a packet communications technique. The network simulating circuit 1612 modifies the voice packets PI into voice packets PA using the information IT and DT.

The local voice decoding circuit 1613 produces voice information ST1 by decoding the voice packets PA. This voice information ST1 is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 1614. A circuit which has the same

construction as the communications quality judgement circuit 1614 may be used as the local voice decoding circuit 1613.

The communications quality judgement circuit 1614 evaluates the quality of the voice information SI using the voice information ST1, Like the communications quality judgement circuit 535 (see Fig. 5).

The packet receiving device 1630 comprises a voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 and a voice decoding circuit 1632.

The voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 adjusts the voice packets PI; i. e., this circuit 1631 detects drop-out, makes the period uniform, and inserts substitute packets. Furthermore, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 outputs voice packets PO obtained by these adjustments. In addition, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 transmits drop-out pattern information IT and substitution pattern information DT using a packet communications technique.

The voice decoding circuit 1632 produces voice information S by extracting and decoding the voice packets PA.

The overall operation of the communications device 1500 of the present embodiment will be described below.

First, voice packets PI are output to the network 1620 and network simulating circuit 1612 from the voice encoding circuit 1611. The voice packets PI being output to the network 1620 are received by the voice packet adjustment circuit 1631. The voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 adjusts the period of the voice packets PI, and inserts substitute data if necessary. As a result, voice packets PO

are produced. In addition the voice packet adjustment circuit 1011 produces drop-out pattern information DT and substitution pattern information IT, forms this information into packets, and outputs these packets. The information DT and IT is sent to the network simulating circuit 1612 via the network 1620. The voice decoding circuit 1632 produces voice information S by extracting and decoding the voice information of the voice packets PO. The voice information S is output to the outside of the packet receiving device 1630.

The network simulating circuit 1612 modifies the voice packets PI using the information DT and IT received from the network 1620. The method of modification is that same as in the fifth embodiment (see Fig. 14). The voice packets PA obtained as a result of this modification are converted into voice information ST1 by the local voice decoding circuit 1613. The communications quality judgement circuit 1614 evaluates the voice quality by comparing the voice information SI and the voice information ST1. The results of this evaluation are output from the communications quality judgement circuit 1614 as a voice quality index E.

In cases where bi-directional communications are performed via a network 1620 such as the internet or the like, the same route, and therefore the same router, is used for communications via the outbound and return paths. Accordingly, in cases where packet drop-out and delay occur as a result of the processing capacity of the switches in the router, the communications quality on the outbound path and the

communications quality on the return path are the same. As
was described above, an ordinary voice packet communications
device is equipped with both a packet transmitting device and
a packet receiving device. Accordingly, in cases where the
5 communications quality on the outbound path and the
communications quality on the return path are the same, there
is no need of the packet transmitting device to evaluate the
communications quality. However, in cases where packet drop-
out and delay occur as a result of the processing capacity of
10 the ports in the router, the communications quality on the
outbound path and the communications quality on the return
path are not necessarily the same. The reason for this is
that the ports used for the outbound path and the ports used
for the return path are different. In the present embodiment,
15 in cases where the communications quality on the outbound path
and the communications quality on the return path are
different, the packet transmitting device can judge the
communications quality of the transmitted voice packets
objectively and in real time.

20 In addition, the communications system 1600 of the
present embodiment makes it possible to evaluate the
communications quality while taking into account the effect on
this communications quality of drop-out that occurs when
compressed data is extracted, without transmitting
25 uncompressed data via the network 520.

The communications system 1600 of the present embodiment is useful in the development, operation, maintenance and the like of voice communications systems.

Eighth Embodiment

5 A eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 17.

Fig. 17 is a block diagram which illustrates the construction of the voice packet communications device 1700 of the present embodiment. In Fig. 17, constituent elements that
10 are labeled with the same symbols as in Fig. 16 respective indicate constituent elements that are the same as in Fig. 16.

The packet transmitting device 1710 has a local reference voice decoding circuit 1711. The local reference voice decoding circuit 1711 produces voice information SR by
15 decoding voice packets PI. This voice information SR is sent to the communications quality judgement circuit 1614.

The overall operation of the communications device 1700 of the present embodiment will be described below.

As in the seventh embodiment, the voice information SI is
20 converted into voice packets PI by the voice encoding circuit 1611. These voice packets PI are output to the network 1620, network simulating circuit 1612 and local reference voice decoding circuit 1711.

The voice packets PI that are output to the network are
25 received by the voice packet adjustment circuit 1631. The voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 adjusts the period of the voice packets PI, and inserts substitute data if necessary.

As a result, voice packets PO are produced. In addition, the voice packet adjustment circuit 1631 produces the drop-out pattern information DT and substitution pattern information IT shown in Figs. 12 and 13, forms this information into packets, and outputs these packets. The voice decoding circuit 1632 produces voice information S by extracting and decoding the voice information of the voice packets PO. This voice information S is output to the outside of the packet receiving device 1630.

The network simulating circuit 1612 modifies the voice packets PI using the information DT and IT received from the network 1620. The method of modification is the same as in the fifth embodiment (see Fig. 14). The voice packets PA obtained as a result of this modification are converted into voice information ST1 by the local voice decoding circuit 1613. The local reference voice decoding circuit 1711 produces voice information SR by decoding the voice packets PI.

The communications quality judgement circuit 1614 evaluates the voice quality by comparing the voice information ST1 and SR. The results of this evaluation are output from the communications quality judgement circuit 1614 as a voice quality index E.

The communications system 1700 of the present embodiment can output, automatically and in real time, a communications quality index E that objectively expressed the communications quality. The communications system 1700 of the present

embodiment is useful in the development, operation,
maintenance and the like of voice communications systems.

In the present embodiment, the packet transmitting device
can judge the communications quality of transmitted packets
5 automatically and in real time in cases where the
communications quality on the outbound path and the
communications quality on the return path are not the same.

It is extremely useful to construct communications
systems using the techniques indicated in the first through
10 eighth embodiments in combination. For example, by combining
the fifth embodiment and the sixth embodiment, it is possible
to perform both an evaluation of the communications quality
that takes into account the effect on this communications
quality of information drop-out that occurs when compressed
15 data become to be extracted, and an evaluation of the
communications quality that does not take this effect into
account.

In cases where the present invention is used in
multimedia communications, an image data queue and a voice
20 data queue can be installed inside the FIFO memory 203. In
such a case, a function distinguishing between image data and
voice data is required in the constituent elements 201, 202
and 204 through 207 inside the voice packet adjustment circuit.

There are no restrictions on the voice compression method
25 used in the present invention. Lossy compression or lossless
compression can be used as the compression method. However,

the fourth, fifth and seventh embodiments are especially useful in cases where lossy compression is used.

The present invention can be applied not only to systems in which bi-directional communications are performed, but also
5 to systems in which uni-directional communications are performed.

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